THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 29. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1814. No. 7.

PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL.
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published every Wednesday Morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, *not exceeding a square are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion.*

Persons sending Advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, *and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FERREE'S POWDER.

JAMES CROSSAN,

WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Third Streets, next door to James Morrison's, have on hands, and intend constantly keeping a supply of Ferree's Rifle Powder, which they will sell wholesale and retail on easy terms. Country Merchants can be supplied with this article, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1814.

Storage & Commission WAREHOUSE, AND HARD-WARE FACTORY.

J. BROWN & A PORTER.

HAVE commenced business next door to G. & C. Anshutz, Wood street, where they have on hand, and intend keeping, a general assortment of all kinds of *IRON WORK*, consisting of Scythes, Sickles, Axes, Hoes, Edged Tools of every description, Wrought and Cut Nails, Rolled and Bar Iron, &c.

ALSO—*CURRIERS* & *TANNERS* Tools.

Having a large and safe Warehouse for the reception of Goods, they hope by fidelity and attention, to merit a share of publick patronage.

BROWN & PORTER.

Pittsburgh, June 15 tfq

House and Lot, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he at present resides, situated in Second street, between Wood and Market streets. The house is large and roomy; and its central situation makes it a desirable one for a boarding house or large family. He will give a generous credit, and possession the 1st of Oct. next; and if not disposed of at that time, it will be Let for 1 year. For particulars enquire of

TH: CROMWELL.

Aug. 10th 1814 tfq

☞ Wants a Situation, AS A BREWER,

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN,

WHO has served a regular apprenticeship, to the profession in Philadelphia; is perfectly acquainted with the brewing of Porter, Ale and Beer, and every branch of the business; is every way adequate to the superintendance of a Brewhouse, and for capability and character can give the most respectable and satisfactory reference.

Those desirous of placing their capital in a lucrative channel, by the establishment of a Brewery, or those willing to employ him in one already established, will find this advertisement an object of their consideration.

Letters, (post paid,) addressed to DAVID BREINTNAL, No. 13, South Seventh street, Philadelphia, will be immediately attended to.

Aug. 5th, 1814. 11wp

COTTON YARN TWIST.

ROBERT GETTY, Agent for an extensive Manufactory in Philadelphia, will be certainly supplied with this Article to any amount at the lowest Philadelphia prices and the addition of carriage.

ROBERT GETTY,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Is now opening a large assortment of *French, India, British* and *Domestic*

DRY GOODS,

which will be sold very low for Cash, by the piece or yard.

Also, an excellent assortment of *HARDWARE* and *GROCERIES*

Pittsburgh, 20th August, 1814. tf

BATH HOUSE.

THE BATH HOUSE, next door to the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, on the bank of the Monongahela, is now in complete operation. The water is *soft*, and both *warm* and *cold*. It will be kept open from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening.

15th June, 1814.

tf.

WANTED, An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,
Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received a large and general assortment of

INDIA, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN GOODS,

Consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass* and *Queensware, Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.*

BLACK, blue, bottle green, olive, brown, mixed and drab superfine and fine broadcloths
Do. do. brown, flesh and drab cassimers
Black and mixed cassimer cords
Do. Do. plains
10-4 fine rose blankets and olive coating
A variety of fancy and figured leno and jaconet muslin
6-4 and 4-4 fine and superfine cambric muslin
9-8 and 4-4 cambric and American shirting do.
Cambric, Irish and Selisia linens
Black, blue, pink and olive muslins
Super sawns, sawns, gurrah, bafta and mamooda do.
American cotton plaids, stripes and chambrays
German, India and American checks
Fine and superfine black bombazetts
Bennett's cord, toilinett, swansdown, marseilles, quilted and fancy vestings
Tabby, silk and plush velvets, elegant variety of colours
White jean, nankeens, cords and velvets
Black, brown, green, orange, fawn and lead coloured mantua silks
Do. do. do. levantines
Do. do. do. pelongs and sarsnetts
Do. do. do. sattins
4-4 fine light chintz, and a variety of American and English calicoes
8-4, 7-4, 6-4 and 5-4 damask, serge and levantine silk shawls
5-4 and 4-4 elegant figured French levantine do.
6-4 and 5-4 black silk do.
8-4, 7-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 American and British cotton shawls
Mens and womens cotton and worsted, lead, black and mixed hose
Do. and do. assorted silk, cotton, york tan, leather, shamoy and kid gloves
Mens black and white silk half hose
Mantua, lutestring, sattin, german, china, fringed, plaided and plain ribbons of all colours
Real and silk madras, ventipolem, red gilly, and silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Indispensibles, chenilles, silk cords, and buttons assorted
Green and blue silk umbrellas and fashionable parasols
24, 26, and 28 inch cotton umbrellas
Black and white silk and cotton lace and edgings
Lead pencils, beads of every kind, and net and cotton suspenders
Olive and black velvet ribbons,
Cotton balls, assorted colours
Linen tapes, cambric thread, sewing silks and twist assorted
Hat and India crapes, love silk handkerchiefs and ribbons, and India and fancy fans
Gold and silver cords and tassels, eagles, breast plates, plumes, pompoons and cockades
Coloured and white down and ostrich feathers
Fashionable split straw hats and bonnets
Black and white catgut and bonnet wire
Hatters linings
Green, red, yellow and black morocco hats
Fine furniture and American furniture calicoes
Worsted and cotton girthing and boot webing

HARDWARE.

Real and sham buck and horn table and desert knives and forks
One, two and four bladed pen and pocket knives, very fine
Straw, draw, shoe, butcher and saddlers knives
Japanned lamps,
Brass, plated and common candlesticks
Knob, stock, closet, trunk, desk, till, chest saddle bag, horse and double and single padlocks
Hand, tenant, dove-tail, key-hole, brassed and iron back saws
Two foot rules assorted
Size sticks and mitres
4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch brassed steel blade squares
Sheep shears, large and small scissors and shears assorted
Carpenters compasses, plyers, spoke-shave irons and trunk handles
Roller, buckles and inlets, sawsetts, plain irons, chissels and gouges
Braces and bitts, stirrup irons, snaffle bitts, and plated spurs
Butt hinges and screws well assorted, from half an inch to 4 inches long
H and HL, card table, and table assorted hinges
Strait and round bolts, cinder sifters, and brass head shovel and tongs
A variety of rasps and files, round, half round, flat and square from 4 to 20 inches long
Patent and common curry combs
Iron and teutania table and tea spoons
Blue, bright and common awl blades and shafts
Gilt, plated, ivory, pearl and glass coat and waistcoat buttons
Fish hooks of every size
Hooks and eyes and knitting needles
Turkey oil, English and American rubbers
Frying pans, pewter plates, bowls and dishes
Real and American, German, Swedish, Crowley and blister steel
Augers, spike, patent and common gimblets
Box coffee mills
Knob and thumb latches
White chapel, blunts, betweens, sharps, sail, saddler and darning needles
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, and 5lb English, and No. 8, 12 and 17 French pins by the pack
Real tortoise, mock tortoise and horn combs, well assorted
Bone and Ivory fine combs, do.
Door knockers, escutcheons, curtain rings, toy watches and spectacles
Sand and emory paper, every kind, well assorted
Philadelphia sprigs from half inch to 2 inch do.
2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 oz. cut and 12 oz. wrought tacks
Brass cocks, wood fossets
Fine and superfine razors
Slates and pencils assorted
Jewellry, consisting of breast pins, watch keys and seals
Black and yellow tea, bamboo, and sword canes and riding whips
Cowskins
Steel and japanned snuffers and snuffer trays
Commode handles, cloak and watch pins
Shovels and spades
Brass, pewder, glass and composition inkstands
Gold and silver spangles
Black and heel ball
Bake ovens, sugar kettles, stew pots, potts, tea kettles
Skillets, griddles, sadirons
3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, and 10d nails and brads
Bed cords, lacings, plow lines, fishing and chalk lines
An elegant variety of gilt and mahogany frame looking glasses
Iron and brass wire
Mouse traps, pepper pots and graters
Sweeping, cloaths, weavers and shoe brushes
Weavers reeds and cane.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

China and American cups and saucers
Green and blue edged, Liverpool china, and American plates
American teapots, pitchers and mantle ornaments
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Pint, half pint, and gill tumblers
Blue and flint glass and white china salts and creams.

SHOES.

Mens fine and coarse shoes and pumps
Boys do. do. do.
Womens' misses and childrens kid, leather and morocco shoes
Womens' cork soal do. and boys Jefferson boots

GROCERIES.

Coffee, best and second best, green and white
Tea, imperial, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea
Wait's fresh Baltimore chocolate
Pepper, allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace
Rosin, chalk, Spanish white and brown and annotta
Indigo, copperas, allum, logwood, fustic and glauber salts
James river and Philadelphia plug tobacco
Glue, brimstone, lampblack, sweet and castor oil,
Fresh shad and Baltimore smoaked herring,
Kentucky bacon and powder in qr. and half qr. casks,
Keg and box raisins and fig blue,
Essence of peppermint, British oil and inkpowder,
Windsor soap and wash ball,
New Orleans cotton by the bale and cordage.

LIQUORS.

Coginiac brandy and spirits,
Madeira, Malaga, Port, Sherry & Lisbon wines in 10 gallon kegs.
Claret in bottles—together with a numerous variety of assorted GOODS, too tedious to enumerate.

The above Goods have been selected with care in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now offered at a very small advance for Cash, approved Trade, or Negociable Bills at short credit.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and purchase, as the above Goods will be sold, wholesale and retail, *to suit every description of purchasers.*

ISAAC HARRIS,
In the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1814.

Cheap Cash Store,

MARKET STREET.....*Pittsburgh,*
Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham & Co. and opposite James Johnson's.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having just received a new and large assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

From Philadelphia, is now enabled to offer to his customers and friends, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms,

BRITISH Shirting,
Cotton Cambricks,
Mulmul, Jaconet and Undressed Muslins,
Elegant Fancy Muslins,
Black Canton Crape,
An assortment of English Crapes,
Black, Brown & Green Bombazets,
Black Cambricks,
An assortment of Dress and Bonnet Silks,
Silk Shawls,
Small fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Umbrellas & Parasols,
Silk, Kid, and York tann'd Gloves,
Silk, Cotton & Worsted Hose,
Calicoes & Ginghams,
An assortment of Domestic Cottons,
Ladies Kid and Morocco Shoes, newest fashion,
Children's Shoes and Boots,
A handsome assortment of Gentlemen's vestcoating,
Broadcloths & Cassimers, a general asment.

GROCERIES,

Of the first quality----among which are a few quarter Casks choice WINES....and COFFEE by the Barrel.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENSWARE,

Will be received the last of this month.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Aug. 1, 1814.

tfq

Brush Manufactory.

GEORGE BEALE,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

BRUSHMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced a branch of his business, in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH. As he intend carrying on the business extensively, he will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, *at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage.* From his long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, he can furnish

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

of a superior quality, and on such terms as will prove advantageous to purchasers. In addition to his stock of Brushes, he has on hand,

A quantity of RUSSIA BRISTLES for Sale.

The highest price given for

HOGS BRISTLES AND *COLTS TAILS.*

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1814.

1yq.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF A WELL SITUATED

HOUSE AND LOT,

AND 300 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND.

THAT Valuable Stand, sign of the "*Rising Sun,*" is now offered for SALE. The premises consist of 40 ft. on Front strt. & extends back 92 feet; and on which is erected a large two story Brick House, well adapted to public business, or pleasant and convenient for a private family. Immediate possession given.

ALSO—Three Hundred Acres of excellent LAND, in Ohio township, Allegheny County, on which is good Springs, and lies on the state road from Pittsburgh to Beaver. The terms will be easy, and made known on application to

GEORGE LEWIS.

Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1814

TAKE WARNING!

WHEREAS my wife Jacobina Klarmond, has without just cause left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn all persons not to trust her, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date unless compelled by law.

WM: KLARMOND.

Sept. 5, 1814.

3wq

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a HAT STORE, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, formerly occupied by J. Tibbett, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, and Roram HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

*** Orders will be received at the Warehouse of Sutton and M'Nickle, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*

June 29, 1814.

tf

TO LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR ON A PERPETUAL LEASE,

THE property now occupied by *B. Bakewell & Co.* containing two full Lots with a two story Brick House and an excellent Pump of good water at the door: The situation is eligible for a private amily or tavern:

ALSO,

On perpetual lease,

FOUR LOTS, bounded by Water and Front streets, and running on Ross street 160 feet—For terms apply to

SAMUEL SMITH,
In Wood street.

May 17

tfq

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. & MISS BREVOST,

HAVE the honor to inform the public, that they intend opening a SCHOOL in Pittsburgh, on the 3d day of Oct. next, where shall be taught, on the following terms:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, with the use of Maps & Globes, &c.	$8	Quarterly.
Playing on the Piano,	10	
Vocal Music,	5	
The drawing and painting of Flowers,	6	
And the French language,	5	
Boarding,	37 50	

Every quarter to be paid in advance by boarders.

Dancing, Books, materials for Writing drawing, sewing &c. washing, bed and bedding to be paid for separately or provided by the parents.

Verbal applications will be thankfully received, after the 20th of Sept. in their house, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets; and immediately, by letters directed to

JOHN G. BREVOST.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 10, 1814.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to employ 10 or 15 WAGGONS, to haul Iron from Juniata and Bellefonte Iron Works, to this place, for which liberal wages will be paid.

APPLY TO

WILLIAM LECKY.

Pittsburgh, July 26 tfq

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY *BOSLER* & *Co.*

At their Wholesale and Commission Ware-House on Water and Front Streets,

PRIME New-Orleans Sugar in barrels,
White Havanna do. in boxes,
New-Orleans Rum, Indigo and Cotton,
Best green Coffee in barrels and bags,
Logwood,
Kentucky Rifle Powder and Bacon,
Mexican Copper, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1814.

tfq.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, 30 feet of Ground on Fourth street, nearly opposite Ferry street, between Market and Liberty sts. in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the back part of which is erected a convenient Brick building. The front of the lot affords an eligible situation for buildings.

Also----300 acres of LAND, about 13 miles from this place, west of the Allegheny river.

APPLY TO

GEO: COCHRAN,
Corner of Diamond alley and Liberty treets.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 17 tfq

PITTSBURGH WIRE *MANUFACTORY.*

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8	one dol.	per	cwt.		
6-8	two	do	do	do	
5-8	three	do	do	do	
4-8	four	do	do	do	
3-8	five	do	do	do	

WM: EICHBAUM.

March 23, 1814 tfq

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

IMPRESSED with gratitude for the liberal favors conferred on him by his numerous friends and acquaintances, returns them his most sincere thanks, and informs them that, having declined the Saddlery business, and sold his Stock in that Trade to (his brother) *Jesse Hamilton* and Mr. *William Tait*, from whose complete knowledge of the business, he with confidence recommends them to their patronage.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Hamilton & Tait,

In the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *William Hamilton*, Market Street, between Front and Second Streets; where, having selected a large and elegant assortment of Materials, carefully chosen at the best markets, they will be well supplied with

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' ELASTIC SADDLES.

Also, Bridles, Saddle Bags, Whips and Spurs Officers and Military Saddles and Bridles of every description, with Military Equipments, Veliesses, Leather Travelling Trunks, Portmanteaus, Fancy, Dressing and Common Trunks—Coach, Gig, Chair, Waggon and Cart Harness, with every other article in their line.—Any favors conferred on them will be thankfully received and executed with dispatch.

JESSE HAMILTON,
WILLIAM TAIT.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1814.

tf.

SEASONED PINE AND OAK BOARDS,

FOR SALE, BY

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1814.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 23d inst. JAMES SMITH, an apprentice to the Silver-smith business, aged 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion—had on when he went away, a striped cotton Coatee and Pantaloons, and fur Hat.

The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension. All persons are forwarned trusting him on my account.

THOS PERKINS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 27, 1814. 3tq

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in May last, a black muley COW, 4 or 5 years old, brown on the back, a small crop off the left ear, and not much white on any part of her. Whoever will give information where she is, shall receive two dollars reward, or $3 if she be brought to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

Robt: Cunliffe, *Wood street, between 2d and 3d streets.*

Sept. 23, 1814. 3wp

HANDBILLS—CADS—BLANKS—AND JOB
PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON
THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Mr. Scull,

THE subjoined statement of the Common Council of Alexandria, exhibiting the causes which led to the *surrender* of that unfortunate and abused city, to the overwhelming force of the enemy, will fully exculpate them, from the odium which has been cast upon them, and throw it, where it ought to rest, on our pitiful President, "the trembling coward who forsook his army," and his more pitiful coadjutors in the *cabinet*.

Knaves may *assert*, and *fools believe*, that the "loyalty of the inhabitants, from the collector down," prepared them for a ready and willing admission of a *British* force, but common sense, and common honesty, will reject the idea, that a *people*, from attachment to a foreign government, or hostility to their own, would commit an act of *treason*, from which no possible benefit could result to them, and which they were told, would be attended with the sacrifice of all they possessed, except their lives, and the roofs which sheltered their helpless and unprotected women and children. Generous minds will repel with scorn, so foul a libel on a virtuous people, and do justice to the motives which induced their venerable and patriotic Mayor, to sanction their submission to the arrogant demands of a haughty foe, fully competent to enforce compliance. His character is too firmly established by 40 years of *public* life, in the course of which he served with distinction in the revolutionary war, has filled various honorable, and important offices, under the general and state governments, with credit to himself and advantage to his country, and at this moment, enjoys the highest mark of confidence, in the power of his fellow citizens to bestow, to need a vindication from the *idle brawlings of exclusive patriots, or the pompous declamation of time serving politicians.*

The author of the invidious and calumnious expressions, *quoted* in the above paragraph, it is hoped will have no difficulty in making the *application*, or recognizing the *writer* of these remarks. If he should, it will instantly be removed on enquiry of the Editor of the Gazette.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

IN COUNCIL, SEPT. 7, 1814.

Present—Thos: Herbert, Pres't. John Gird, Andw: Fleming, Henry Nicholson, J. B. Patton, John Conagen, James Millan, John Hunter, R. Johnston, R. I. Taylor, Wm: Veitch, Anth: Rhodes.

The following narrative of the occupation of this town by the enemy and of the circumstances connected with that unfortunate transaction, having been submitted to Council and considered and examined, the council do unanimously concur therein, and it is thereupon ordered, that it be published in both of the papers printed in this town.

THOMAS HERBERT, *Chairman.*

At a meeting of the committee of vigilance, this 7th of Sept. 1814.

Present—Chas: Simms, mayor; Jos: Dean, Matt: Robinson, Jonah Thompson, Wm: Herbert, Thos: Vowell, E. I. Lee.

The following narrative of the occupation of the town of Alexandria by the British squadron, was submitted to the committee, who upon examining the same, unanimously concur in it.

CHAS: SIMMS, *Chairman.*

THOS: VOWELL, *Sec'y.*

A respect for the opinion of others, and a due regard for the character of the citizens of Alexandria, have induced the municipal authorities of the town, to exhibit to the public a faithful narrative of the occupation of Alexandria by the British squadron under command of captain Gordon, together with the causes which led to that distressing event.

To those who are unacquainted with the situation and condition of Alexandria in regard to its means of defence, it will be proper to state, that it is situate in the District of Columbia, upon the west bank of the river Potomac, 6 miles below the City of Washington, the depth of water admitting large frigates to come to the very wharves of the town.

It is destitute of fortifications of any kind, and its protection against invasion by water, depended entirely upon a fort about 6 miles below the town, commonly known by the name of fort Warburton, which was exclusively under the control of the government of the U. States.

About the month of July last, it was announced that gen. Winder was appointed to the command of the 10th military district of the U. S. comprehending the district of Columbia and a portion of the adjoining states of Virgiana & Maryland, including the city of Baltimore.

In consequence of reports that the enemy contemplated an attack upon the city of Washington, the municipal authority of Alexandria tho't it advisable to appoint a committee of vigilance for the purpose of procuring information of the approaches of the enemy, and of obtaining assistance and advice as to the measures which it might be proper to pursue for protection and defence. As soon as this committee was appointed, they caused representations to be made to gen. Winder of the defenceless condition of the town, and earnestly entreated that some measures should be taken for its protection. Gen. W. was called on because it had been understood that the secretary of war would receive our communications thro' this channel only.—From gen. W. every assurance was made that could have been wished: that every thing in his power should be done for the protection of the town. His means however were very inconsiderable, he had no money to expend in fortifications or even in the erection of batteries; and unless some defence of this sort could be obtained, the town would be exposed to the mercy of the enemy, if he should approach by water and succeed in passing the fort. The committee of vigilance was duly impressed with the necessity of providing some adequate defence against an attack by water, and some of its members under the authority of the committee, had repeated interviews with gen. W. on this subject; in one of them, the president of the U. S. was present; and he was distinctly given to understand, that unless there was provided an adepuate defence for the town, it would be at the mercy of the enemy and would be compelled to make the best terms in its power. These representations and requests produced no other effect than the repetition of the assurance of an earnest desire on the part of gen. W. to afford every assistance in his power.

On the 10th of Aug. a levy en masse was made of the militia of the town and county of Alexandria, and on the 20th and 21st they were ordered to cross the Potomac, and stationed between Piscataway and fort Warburton. They took with them all the artillery which had been mounted at the expense of the corporation except two 12 pounders, which were left without ammunition, and nearly all the arms belonging to the town. They left no men, but the exempts from age and other causes and a few who had not reported themselves or had found substitutes, and it is not believed that after their departure, 100 effective armed men could have been mustered in town. The 2 iron 12 pounders remained until the 25th, when Alexandria being open to the enemy, then in full possession of Washington, they were removed at some distance from the town by orders received from gen. Young.

On the night of the 24th, the Alexandria militia were ordered to re-cross the Potomac, they did so, and were marched thro' town without halting, into the country, and without giving information to the authorities or inhabitants of the place of their destination, and on the evening of the 27th, when the fleet approached, the municipal authorities of the town knew not where they were. It has since appeared that they were *then stationed* about 19 miles from town by the orders of gen Winder. It is here proper to state that gen. W. on the morning of the 24th informed the members of the committee of vigilance who waited on him, that he could send no part of the forces with him to Alexandria, but that he had ordered gen. Young to cross over to Alexandria, if practicable, if not to fall down the river. The committee of vigilance on receiving this information, sent boats over to the Maryland shore sufficient in number to bring over the whole of general Young's force at once; but when the boats reached him, he had received orders from the secretary of war to retain his position, as gen. Y. in a communication to the mayor stated.

The committee of vigilance despairing of obtaining any assistance from the general government, and having information of the rapid approach of the enemy towards the capital by land, and that their squadron was approaching Alexandria by water, deemed it their duty to recommend to the common council a resolution to the following effect:—"That in case the British vessels should pass the fort, or their forces approach the town by land, and there should be no sufficient force on our part to oppose them, with any reasonable prospect of success, they should appoint a committee to carry a flag to the officer commanding the enemy's force about to attack the town, and to procure the best terms for the safety of persons, houses and property in their power."—This recommendation was made on the day of the battle at Bladensburgh, and on the same day was unanimously adopted by the common council.

The battle of Bladensburg having terminated in the defeat of our troops, and gen. Winder having been obliged to retreat from the capital towards Montgomery court house, about 15 miles to the west of it, the city of Washington was left in the entire possession of the enemy. The citizens of Alexandria saw nothing to impede the march of the British to their town; saw nothing to restrain them from committing the most brutal outrages upon the female portion of society, having neither arms nor men to make defence with; the president of the U. S. and the heads of the departments were absent, and it was not known where they were to be found, no military commander or officer of the general government was present to direct or advise.

In this state of things it was considered by the common council as their duty to send a flag to the British commander at Washington to know what treatment might be expected from him in case his troops should approach Alexandria, and should succeed in obtaining possession the town. Adm: Cockburn to whom the communication was made, assured the very respectable gentleman who bore that flag, that private property of all descriptions should be respected, that it was probable that fresh provisions and some flour might be wanted, but that whatever they did take should be paid for.

While these things were going on in the city of Washington, the British squadron had been gradually ascending the Potomac, and on the 27th of August, 3 days after the battle of Bladensburgh, it reached fort Warburton. No change had taken place in relatien to the means of the defence of the town of Alexandria. Upon the fort did the safety of Alexandria now entirely depend. The citizens looked with great anxiety to this point or protection. ~~But~~ to their great surprise and mortification, and without the concurrence or wish of the municipal authority of the town or of any member of it, the fort was abandoned and the magazine blown up by the U. S. garrison on the evening of the 27th, without firing a single gun.

This relinquishment of the fort decided the fate of Alexandria. Nothing was left to oppose the progress of the squadrón, and on the morning of the 28th it passed the ruins of the fort on its way to the town; their barges had sounded a considerable distance above. About 10 o'clock of the morning of the 28th, after the squadron was above the fort the committee appointed by the council to bear the flag to the enemy, in case they should pass the fort, set out upon their mission, and proceeded to the ship commanded by capt. Gordon; they requested to know his intentions with regard to Alexandria—They were informed by capt. G. that he would communicate terms when he came opposite the town. But he assured them that if the squadron was not molested by the inhabitants, the persons, houses and furniture of the citizens should not be injured. One of the gentlemen who attended the flag was the mayor. Upon his return he was informed that a detachment of cavalry from the army of Gen. Hungerford had been in town, probably to reconnoitre the enemy; that it remained but a short time. Upon inquiry it was understood that the army of gen. H. was at that time about 15 miles from Alexandria, on its march to that place, having followed the British squadron along the shores of the Potomac a great part of its way up. The force of gen. H. was composed of infantry and cavalry, with 2 or 3 small pieces of artillery, not calculated to afford any protection to the town.

The municipal authority of the town, had received no advices of the approach of this army, and after the return of the flag, it was too late to enter into any arrangements with gen. H. for defence, he was too distant to afford relief.

The squadron having suspended its approach to the town, did not reach it until the evening of this day; on the morning of the next day, it arranged itself along the town, so as to command it from one extremity to the other. The force consisted of 2 frigates, viz: the Sea Horse, rating 38 guns, and Euryalus, rating 35 guns, 2 rocket ships of 18 guns each, 2 bomb ships of 8 guns each, and a schr. of 2 guns, which were but a few hundred yards from the wharves, and the houses so situated that they might have been laid in ashes in a few minutes. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, capt. Gordon sent to the mayor the following terms:

H. M. S. Sea Horse, off Alexandria,
Gentlemen! *Aug. 29, 1814.*

In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of their city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria (with the exception of public works) shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans; nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered, if the following articles are complied with.

1st Art. All naval and ordnance stores (public and private) must be immediately delivered up.

2d Art. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3d Art. The vessels that have been sunk must be delivered up in the state they were in on the 19th Aug. the day of the squadron passing the Kettle bottoms.

4th Art. Merchandize of every description must be instantly delivered up; and to prevent irregularities that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it in their option to load the vessels employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

5th Art. All merchandize that has been removed from Alexandria since the 19th inst. to be included in the above articles.

6th Art. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships and paid for at the market price by bills on the British government.

7th Art. Officers will be appointed to see that the articles No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are strictly complied with; and any deviation or noncompliance on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. A. GORDON, *Capt. &c. &c.*

Upon the mayor's receiving them he sent for the members of the committee of vigilance. These terms were born by one of the officers of capt. G's frigate, who stated but 1 hour was allowed him to wait for a reply to them. Upon their being read by the mayor and the committee, it was observed to the officer by the mayor and one of the committeee, that it would be impossible that the common council could accede to several of them; that the municipal authority of the town had no power to recal the merchandize that had been sent out subsequent to the 19th Aug The reply of the officer was in that case it would not be expected,

He was further informed that it would not be in the power of the common council to compel the citizens to assist in getting up the sunken vessels. The officer answered that their sailors would then do it. He was required to explain what was intended by the term merchandize as in the 4th article; he answered that it was intended to embrace that species of merchandize only which was intended for exportation, such as Tobacco, Flour, Cotton, Bale goods, &c.

The mayor and one of the committee requested to know whether the commodore intended to require a delivery of any more of the merchandize than he could take away with him; he answered it would not be required. This explanation was afterwards recognized by capt. Gordon. With these verbal explanations the preceding terms were submitted to the common council. It will be here proper to remark that when these terms were proposed and submitted to the common council, gen. Hungerford had not arrived with his army, nor did it reach the suburbs of the town until the night of that day. The town was still without means of defence, and it was evident that no defence could avail, but that species of force which could be calculated to drive the ships from their moorings. No communication had been received from the officers of the general government, and the town appeared to be abandoned to its fate. Under these circumstances the common council could have no hesitation as to the course to be pursued.—The citizens of the town of all descriptions, with an immense value of property were entirely in the power of the enemy, whose naval commander according to the proclamation of the president of the United States, dated on the first of September, has declared his purpose to be to employ the force under his direction in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable." A similar declaration had been made by Captain Gordon to the committee who bore the flag. Against the attack of such an enemy was the town of Alexandria without any means of defence whatever. The people of the town were at his mercy, and compelled to yield to such terms as the "victor" might think fit to prescribe. If the members of the municipal authority and citizens of the town had given loose to the feelings of indignation which the occasion had excited, and had sacrificed the town and exposed their wives and daughters to the wanton insults of an unrestrained enemy, they would have betrayed their trusts and have deplored the consequences.

The Common Council therefora were obliged to yield submission to the terms as explained, and did thereupon pass and publish the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Common Council of Alexandria, in assenting to the conditions offered by the commander of the British squadron now off the town, has acted from the impulse of irresistible necessity, and solely from a regard to the welfare of the town—That it considers the assent by it given as only formal, inasmuch as the enemy already had it in their power to enforce a compliance with their demand by a seizure of the property required from us;—and believing the safety of the persons of the inhabitants, of their dwellings, and of such property as is not comprehended within the requisition, to depend entirely upon the observance of the terms of it, the Common Council recommends to the inhabitants an acquiescence: at the same time it does expressly disclaim the power of doing any act on its part to enforce compliance—its authority in this particular being limited to recommendation only."

In the execution of the terms imposed by the enemy it is proper to state, that the verbal explanations made by the officer to the mayor, were generally adhered to. No merchandize was required to be brought back to the town; no assistance was required of or offered by the citizens in getting up the sunken vessels. The depredations of the enemy, with a few exceptions, were confined to flour, cotton, and tobacco, which they carried off in some of the vessels then at the town; only one vessel was burnt; no private dwelling was visited or entered in a rude or hostile manner, nor were citizens personally exposed to insult

The loss sustained from the enemy it is believed will not exceed the following:—three ships, three brigs, several bay and river craft, the number of which has not been ascertained; all of which were carried away, and one ship burnt. The quantity of flour carried away it is believed will not exceed sixteen thousand barrels—about one thousand hogsheads tobacco, one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, and of wine, sugar and other articles not more than 5000 dollars worth.

☞ LOOK HERE.

I WILL thank the person to whom I may have lent a Surveyor's CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, to return them immediately.

C. F. BRACKEN.

Oct. 5, 1814. 3wq

DR. BAINBRIDGE,

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

THAT his LABORATORY is in operation for the Manufacture of NITROUS ACID, (Aquafortis) where it may be had of a superior quality Wholesale and Retail at his Medical Shop in the Diamond. Those at a distance who favor him with their commands accompanied with CASH, may rest assured that they will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Sept. 20th. tfq

EVENING SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh that his EVENING SCHOOL commences on the 10th of Oct: this year. Amongst the various branches of an English education, Writing, taught according to the newest and most approved system.—Terms of Tuition $ 3 a quarter. Grateful to the Citizens of Pittsburgh for past favours, he solicits a continuation of their patronage.

Oct. 5, 1814.

FOR SALE,

THE PROPERTY, No. 328,

BEING 40 feet front and 84 feet and an half deep, now occupied by A. & J. Sheriff. On this LOT is a Brick & Frame Dwelling House, a Brick Coppersmith and Tin shop, and a Pump of water in the yard. It is situated in Fourth between Market and Ferry streets, and is free from ground rent and all other incumbrances. For terms apply to the subscriber.

E. HAMSHER,

Corner of Front and Ferry Streets.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25th. 4wp

☞ TO BLACKSMITHS.

To be sold or bartered for Blacksmith's Work,

3 pair of BELLOWS, nearly new.
2 cast ANVILS & sundry Sledges, Hammers, Tongs and other Smith's Tools.
1 VICE.

NOTICE—is hereby given, that the partnershiq heretofore subsisting between *Jacob Latner* and *Henry Holdship* is dissolved. All claims against the said firm are requested to be presented for settlement, and all debts due to be paid to

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

In Third Stre

Pittsburgh, *Sept.* 28 3w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING for the present declined the mercantile business, he calls on all those indebted to him to make payment—and those who have demands against him will present them for settlement.

The subscriber has again commenced the BOW STRING MANUFACTORY, and in a few days will be able to supply his friends and the public with the best kind, wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

JOHN COWAN, *Union Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30, 1814.

BROKER'S

AND

Conveyancer's Office.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will, in a few weeks, open an Office in Pittsburgh, where DEEDS, MORTGAGES, WILLS, BONDS, AGREEMENTS, and all other Instruments of writing will be drawn, in *legal form*, with accuracy and dispatch.

Bank and other stock, and real estates will be bought and sold—Books will be kept for the registry of houses and lots in the borough, and lands in this and the adjoining states, which may be offered for sale or rent—Persons wishing to borrow money on real or other security, will be attended to—Those who have cash which they may wish to loan, may accomplish their object by applying at this office.

In connection with the foregoing, will be kept a general

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

where persons wishing information or intelligence on any subject, from any part of the United States—masters wanting apprentices or servants—journeymen wanting employment, and in fact every person wishing to employ or be employed, may be accommodated—It is also intended to keep a correct

REGISTER

of the principal merchants, commission merchants, tavern keepers, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. within the borough with their places of abode, for the information of strangers; and generally, all such business will be transacted as is usual in a Conveyancer's, Broker's and Intelligence Office.

The citizens of Pittsburgh are earnestly invited to patronize an undertaking, which appears to be so much wanted amongst them—the advantages resulting to the public must be evident, and it is hoped it will not be suffered to languish through want of encouragement which is certainly due from them to an establishment of this kind.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

September 30, 1814.

STRAY COWS.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Thursday the 30th ult. two COWS; one a small brown Cow—2 years old—black and white spots in her face—had a Bell on. The other a black & white Cow—3 years old.

Whoever delivers said Cows at Mr. THOMAS WILSON'S, Inn Keeper, shall receive a reward of $ 10.

MICHAEL KELKNON.

Oct. 5, 1814. 3wq

STRAY COW.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, about the 15th of Aug. last, a middle sized red COW; branded on the off horn WW, a crop off the left ear & a slit in the near one. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Hunt's Hill, Pitt Township
Allegheny county Sept.
20th 1814. 3wq

CASH for BARLEY.

ONE DOLLAR.

PER BUSHELL, WILL BE GIVEN FOR GOOD

MERCHANTABLE BARLEY.

AT the MONONGAHELA BREWERY. For the convenience of Farmers, BARLEY will be received at the house of Mr. Thomas Baird, or Wm: Steele Esq. on the same terms as at the Brewery.

JOHN GORMAN & CO.

Sept. 13, 1814.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 22.

FROM THE NORTH.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Centinel, Sept. 19.

The following account of the force and loss, on board the British and American Fleets, was received by a gentleman in this place, directly from Commodore MACDONOUGH, and committed to paper on the spot, and may be relied on as correct, so far as his indefatigable attention to the wounded and the burial of the dead, and the fidelity of the British officers, have enabled him to ascertain the facts.

BRITISH FORCE.

	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Large Ship	30	300	50	60
Brig	16	120	20	30
Sloop formerly Growler	11	40	6	10
Sloop formerly Eagle,	11	40	8	10
11 Gunboats	16	550	2 probably sunk.	
TOTAL	93	1060	84	120

Several of the gun boats struck; but the sinking state of the large vessels required the assistance of the men in our gallies, so that not being able to take possession of them, they were able to save themselves by flight.

AMERICAN FORCE.

	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga ship	26	210	26	26
Eagle brig	20	120	13	27
Ticonderoga schr.	17	110	6	6
Preble sloop	7	30	1	1
10 Gunboats	16	350	3	3
TOTAL	86	820	49	67

The British officers killed, were commodore DOWNIE and 3 Lieuts. &c. The American officers killed were Lieutenants GAMBLE and STANSBURY, the latter of whom was knocked overboard and not found, and sailing master CARTER.

The British officers taken are captain PRING, and 6 or 8 Lieuts. The wounded have been paroled and sent by a flag vessel, to the Isle au Noix.

The British large ship is a fine vessel of her class, having 2 gun decks in her bow and stern, and mounting among her guns, 28 long 24 pounders, a battery which few frigates of the British navy can boast. This account and remark was from a British officer that was taken.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. the interment of the American and British officers, who fell in the late memorable battle, took place in a manner to do honour to the bravery with which they defended their respective flags. The coffins of the American officers, covered with the flags of their vessels, were taken on board a boat from the Commodore's ship, and followed by him and his officers, in another boat to the British ship, where they took on board the deceased British officers, covered with the flags of their own vessels, and followed by their surviving officers, and proceeded to the shore. During the procession, minute guns were fired from the Commodore's ship.

At the land they were received by a large escort of infantry and artillery and joined by a large number of the officers of the army, and while they proceeded to the public burying ground, minute guns were also fired from the fort. At the graves there was a large discharge of musketry and artillery. The procession was thronged by a numerous concourse of citizens Although the afternoon was very rainy, yet the ceremony was conducted in such a manner, as to shew to our enemy, that we have not been forgetful of the respect shewn to a LAWRENCE and others.

FURTHER FROM THE LAKES.

We understand a letter has been received in Boston from an officer of com. MACDONOUGH's victorious fleet, which states, that the British fleet was commanded by Lord O'BRIEN, a man of high standing and great fortune, who came out the last season from England, for the purpose of "*lathering the YANKEES into submission!*" that O'BRIEN and his third officer, were killed the first broadside; that his flag ship mounted 37 guns, which with a brig of 20 guns, 2 schooners, of 11 each, the Growler and the Eagle, schrs. which were taken from us last year, and 8 row gallies, were all captured.

Bost. Paper.

HARRISBURGH, *Sept.* 27.

We have good authority for stating, that the Secretary of War has ordered Major General Watson, with his detachment of 5000 men, to Washington City, in consequence of the British having concentrated their forces at the mouth of the Patuxent. It is possible that the British intend paying a second visit to Washington, but more probable that their real design is to draw off troops from Baltimore, and then by a sudden movement attack that city. The force at Baltimore should not be diminished.

BOSTON, *September* 21.

The whole militia of Massachusetts are ordered to be ready to march at a moment's warning, to any point of danger. About 15,000 excellent troops are encamped in and about Boston, to repel any attack which may be made on that important section of New-England. Governor Strong is now in Boston, and has taken the command.

It is said, that on the late requisition of Gov. Strong, ordering out a certain portion of the militia, that the redoubtable Gen. Dearborn wrote a letter to his Excellency requesting to be informed who was to command them, and received this laconick answer—"*Your humble servant*, CALEB STRONG."

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 26.

Information has been received at N. York that Com. Chauncey's squadron, after riding out a severe gale of wind, had all arrived at Sackett's harbour.

It is stated on other information, that the squadron, with the troops on board, would proceed immediately to the head of the Lake, to co-operate with the force under Gen. Brown.

Arrived at Salem on the 24th inst. the British transport ship Stranger, prize to the privateer ship Fox, of Portsmouth. The Stranger had on board sixty-six 24 pounders, with carriages, apparatus, &c. complete, intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship—a great quantity of blankets, soldiers clothing, shot, shells, congreve rockets, blue lights, muskets and a variety of other articles for the use of the army in Canada. She is one of the four ships laden with ordnance, &c, which sailed from England under convoy of a frigate; they were separated in a storm off the banks of Newfoundland; two of the transports foundered; and the crews were taken off by the Stranger and other ship, which afterwards separated.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1814.

PITT TOWNSHIP, 30th *Sept.* 1814.

At a meeting of a number of Federal and Democratic Republicans, for the purpose of electing an Inspector for the ensuing Election, it was proposed, that the citizens present, should express their ideas on the present critical and alarming state of the country.

Whereupon, Mr. THOMAS SAMPSON was called to the Chair, and Mr. Rhinehart Antis appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

That our present situation imperiously demands that every honest man should lay aside all party animosities, and use every exertion to promote the interests of our country by electing to places of honor and trust, men whose talents and integrity have a just claim to our suffrage.

Whereas the national Congress being the guardian of our rights and liberties, great care and precaution should be used in choosing its members.

Resolved, also, That having full confidence in the talents and integrity of Gen. JOHN WOODS, we do earnestly recommend him to our fellow citizens as a suitable person to represent us in Congress at this important crisis.

Resolved, That whereas the persons who compose this meeting, contribute to the support of the different papers edited in Pittsburgh, that the Editors of the Mercury, Gazette, and Commonwealth, be requested to insert these resolutions in their next papers.

(Signed)
THOMAS SAMPSON, *Chairman.*
R. ANTIS, *Secretary.*

Mr. Nicholson, of New-Geneva, has received a letter from his brother-in-law Mr. Gallatin, dated at London the day on which he set out for Ghent, stating, that he had no hopes of peace at present.

It appears from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the loan of Six Millions has entirely failed—and that there is no money in the Treasury.

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, has moved a resolution in the House of Representatives of the United States, for removing the seat of government from the city of Washington.

TO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

THE situation of our country has excited in the wisest heads and firmest hearts serious fears for its safety. Invasion on all our frontiers endangers every part; our capital is in ashes; our treasury is exhausted, and the credit of the government gone. We are fallen from our high estate, and though we were once eager for war, the evil and weak hands into which we have fallen have left us no hopes but in peace, and no salvation but in union.

This state of things affords me no satisfaction. I feel as much for the honor of my country as any of you. I do not complain in order to excite opposition, or draw a gloomy picture to induce you to despair. But I do it to rouse you to that exertion which alone can save you. I ask you not to sacrifice your principles but to be governed by them. Give up nothing but your prejudices, your blind devotion to party, your submission to the dictation of those men who wish to mislead your minds, to bias your judgments, whose republicanism is only on their tongues, who use it as a cloak to cover their want of its true principles, to subserve their interested views, to deceive you and raise themselves to office on your delusions.

We are now fighting not for conquest but for national existence; not whether we shall wrest Canada from England, but whether England shall recolonise us.—The dangers of the revolution have again recurred. If you have patriotism, shew it as your fathers did, not by attachment to a party, but to your country. You are not now called upon to meet an enemy in the field, but to a duty not less important of placing in the councils of the nation men devoted to its interests whose talents and judgment will enable them to discern and manage its resources; not the idols of a party who owe all their importance to your suffrages, and who, when divested of the offices which they owe to your delusion, appear in the insignificance for which their maker intended them. These men rise in a popular ferment like scum to the top; they have long enough directed us; their incapacity has brought us to what we are. You are yourselves tired and ashamed of them if you had candor to acknowledge it. Skim such men off; put them where they were designed to be; put in their places men to whose integrity in private life you will be willing to entrust your property and dearest interests, who have a character to lose, property to protect, and a standing and stake in the country, which will afford the surest guarantees of their fidelity. Such men will never betray their country or dishonor your choice. In common times go all lengths with your party, but at such a time as this think party views are unworthy of your professions. You call upon men of all parties to offer up on the altar of public safety a sacrifice of prejudices and narrow views. But are you to sacrifice nothing? Many opposed an offensive war from principle. Now all are willing to unite for the defence of the country. But can you expect, or do you wish, an union which will make one party hewers of wood and drawers of water to you? Have the other party no feelings, I may add rights? Some of you call them tories because they disapprove your measures, have no confidence in your candidates, and adhere to their own. Do you not do the same? Be assured this is no time to use these epithets. But if they are deserved by any it will be by that party which in a contest for national existence is not willing to meet their rivals half way in a generous sacrifice, and by those individuals who will adhere to their prejudices with an obstinacy which even the common danger cannot shake. You call on federalists to support a war which they never approved. You thought it just and necessary, and profess to have been governed only by the purest motives.—You have been loud in your professions of devotedness to the good of your country. You have now an opportunity of shewing how far your actions agree with those professions. Do not be so inconsistent as to ask others to do what you will not do yourselves. As to actions you have nothing to boast of.—You have not lent one dollar to government to prosecute what you think a righteous war, and now when the treasury is bankrupt, and the public danger imminent, you are no more willing to lend your money, and neither you or your sons are more eager to join our armies than federalists. Your professions weigh nothing, and judging by this district the government has derived as much aid in the prosecution of the war from one party as the other. You now call on Hercules to help you; put your own shoulders to the wheel, lay aside your uncharitableness, assume the spirit of conciliation, and the federalists will help you to save the country. Your professions and your principles call on you to do it. You are unworthy of both if you refuse. When party subsides your country and posterity will assign to you those epithets which are now only the bye word of fools if you adhere to that unforgiving temper of party which will give a death blow to our liberties if not checked by candour and patriotism. The indignation of our country called for a redress of injuries or war, but our rulers, with the precipitancy of madmen, hurried us into it without preparation. They have since conducted it with the imbecility of children, and are hastening us to that destined goal of republics from which nothing can save us unless the virtue of the people will place the talents of the country at its head. Ours is an important district, not more so from its population, wealth, resources, and commanding position, than for the many men of talents and eminent qualities it contains. I feel much and hope you do a little for the pride and honor of the district. I wish a man to represent this district in Congress who can confer an honor upon it, who can be of assistance in the public councils, who has talents and will exert them in such a way that we can say with pride when we see him proposing or supporting an important measure, *this is our representative.* This district ought not to be represented by a mere AYE and NO man, whose voice is never heard but in voting, whose mind cannot suggest a measure or digest an argument.

You have had one election since the war. If you think that among the men in your district eminently qualified to serve the public, you have selected the best. If you think that he has rendered to his country those important services in council and the field for which your partiality has given him such ample opportunity, then continue your confidence, and say this is the man we delight to honor. But if you think you have been deceived, if your expectations have been disappointed, discard your present representative, and select a man now offered to your choice, whose high reputation and eminent talents give him at a time like this superior claims to your confidence, who will retrieve the character of your district, and devote his great acquirements to the public service. If Adamson Tannehill and John Woods were both of one party is there one of you who would hesitate in your choice. If in your last moments you were to select one as the guardian of your children and property in whose hands would you place your confidence. Would party or would merit decide your choice? You who know them both could not long be undecided. And yet when you are deciding as far as you can on the dearest interests of your country, there are some who tell you that your duty calls on you to entrust them to a man to whose guardianship you would not confide these concerns which have a far less weight in the mind of a friend to his country.—In this election act as if the individual vote of any of you would turn the scale, and vote for those men to whose integrity you would be most willing to commit your own dearest interests.

If you waver in your choice, take the advice of any of your friends or neighbors who were in the Black Rock expedition, and you will not vote wrong.

AN ELECTOR.

The mounted expedition, proposed to be carried on by order of the President, under the command of Gen. M'Arthur, against the hostile Indians, has been abandoned. The reasons not made known.

BUFFALO, *Sept.* 27.

On Wednesday, the British retreated from their encampments near Fort Erie. They were pursued in their retreat by troops from the fort, and were obliged to destroy the bridge at Frenchman's creek, and burn what stores they had at that place.

They are represented to be fortifying at Chippawa, and at Queenston mountain.

Gen. Ripley has been removed to Buffalo, and is doing well. Major Trimble reported to have died, has been brought to Buffalo, and is doing as well as could be expected from his severe wounds.

ERIE, *Sept.* 30.

By the arrival of a vessel from Detroit we learn, that the Indians are again becoming troublesome in the neighborhood of that place. They have lately committed a number of murders. The inhabitants were moving into the fort for protection.

Com. Sinclair sailed with his squadron on Saturday last, for Detroit.

FROM THE WEST.

The Illinois Herald, of the 14th Sept. contains a letter from Major Taylor to Governor Howard, giving an account of the failure of an expedition against the Indian towns at the mouth of Rock river. On the arrival of the Major, on the evening of the 4th instant, near the place of destination, a violent storm arose which obliged him to land on a small island, for the safety of his boats. Here he was attacked early in the morning of the 5th, by a number of Indians; but his troops being soon formed, the savages were driven from that and a neighboring island, and obliged to make a precipitate retreat. Several of their canoes, which were lying on shore, were burnt; but the British having opened a fire upon our troops, with a four and six pounder, so placed as to be out of the reach of our artillery, while the Indians attacked them on each side of the river, the Major was obliged to drop down the stream, after having repeatedly driven the savages.—In this affair, we had eleven men wounded, three of whom mortally. The loss of the enemy is not stated.

VINCENNES, *Sept.* 1.

On Sunday morning last two Indians were discovered near Fort Harrison by some men who were cutting grass, the alarm was immediately given, and 11 men started in pursuit of them—they had not proceeded a mile before they were fired upon by a party of Indians, four were killed and two wounded, one believed to be mortally—the party then retreated to the fort, and an express was started to this place, which arrived about one or two o'clock on Sunday night. On Monday a party of about 80 rangers and between 20 and 30 citizens started in pursuit of them.

A part of those who went in pursuit of the Indians have returned, they arrived at the fort about the middle of the day on Tuesday, and after burying the men killed on Sunday, proceeded some distance further in the pursuit, and, until satisfied that further pursuit was vain—from the trail it is supposed there were not less than 50 Indians.

MARRIED, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Riddle, Mr. JAMES DUNCAN, of Beaver county, to Miss PEGGY WALKER, of Robinson township, Allegheny county.

DIED, on Saturday last, at his residence in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. JAMES COLHOON.

FOR SALE,

FOUR LOTS pleasantly and advantageously situated in the Town of Birmingham, on the Monongahela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

EDWARD B. ROCHE.
Birmingham, September 14, 1814.

FRESH & SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths
Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Webb
Cassinetts, velvet Cords and Velvets
Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths
Kersey mole skins and coatings
Swansdown, toilenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns
Worsted, silk and cotton Hoserey
Superfine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels
7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets
Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins
Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts
Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins
Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.
Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves
Linen and cotton laces
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls
Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted
Ladies kid, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,
Mens and boys fine and coarse shoes,
Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

FULLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that in addition to his former business, he is now erecting and will have in operation in a few weeks, a FULLING MILL propelled by Steam—where those persons who wish to have their Cloth finished, will be accommodated on reasonable terms and with strict punctuality to their orders

He is now enabled by the extension of his Manufactory, to CARD WOOL at the shortest notice and on the usual terms.

Two men capable of carrying on the dying, fulling and finishing of Cloth in the best manner, will meet with constant employment and liberal wages. None need apply who cannot come well recommended.

JAMES ARTHURS.

N. B. Application to be made at the Factory in Straw-Berry alley near the German church.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 27 1814.

UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE MEDICAL LECTURES,

IN this University will commence on the 1st MONDAY in November next.
ANATOMY—By Casper Wistar, M. D.
THEORY & PRACTICE of PHYSICK—By B. S. Barton, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA—By N. Chapman, M. D.
CHEMISTRY—By John R. Coxe, M. D.
SURGERY—By Philip S Physick, M. D. & John S. Dorsey, M. D.
MIDWIFERY—By Th. C. James, M. D.
Sept. 1. 2mqcncmdP

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A MULATTO, OR NEGRO
BOY & GIRL,

OF good character, and fit for house work, to reside in Pittsburgh. A fair price in CASH will be given. Enquire of the Editor of the "*Pittsburgh Gazette.*"

Aug. 3, 1814. tfq

JUST RECEIVED,
AND OFFERED FOR SALE,
At the Store of ISAAC BEAN, in Market, between 2d and 3d streets,
PITTSBURGH,

SCARLET, Olive and Buff } PLUSH.
Plated curb CHAINS.
HOGG SKINS of a superior quality.
CALF SKINS.
Coarse and fine SHOES.
Sept. 20 1814 3wq

The Stockholders in the "FARMERS and MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH,"

ARE hereby requested to pay an Installment of Five Dollars on each of their respective Shares, on Saturday the 29th day of Oct. next, to the Commissioners at the house of Major George Steward, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Jacob Negley,
Geo: Robinson,
Geo: Steward,
Geo: Evans,
Jno: Fearis,
Jno: Neal,
Thos: Heazelton,
} *Commissioners.*
Sept. 24, 1814

Wanted Immediately,

A NUMBER of WAGGONS to haul Iron from Marshall's Mills and Sligo Forge—for which generous wages will be given. Enquire at the *Office of the Steam Rolling Mill*, in Penn Street.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1814.

MINERAL WATERS.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that they have commenced making SODA and SELTZER WATERS, which they warrant equal in quality to any made in the United States. These Waters are justly celebrated for their virtues, and universally drank in the principal cities of Europe and America. It is presumed, therefore, they will be duly estimated by the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

They also offer for Sale, at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage, a large and general assortment of *DRUGS* and *MEDICINES.* Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

AVERY & VAN ZANDT,
in Wood Street, between Front and Second.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1814.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected.

I, **WILLIAM WOODS**, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore, make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the several election districts, to wit:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the court house; and the electors of the following described parts of the borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street, thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning, and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the court house in the said borough of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt townshp to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of Wm: Shaw in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of Jno: Walker, in Elizabeth town in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Wm: Walker in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thos: M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of Matthew M'Coy in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Wm: Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Saml: Allen in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Neigley in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person as Governor for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person as a Member for Congress in conjunction with Butler county.

Four persons for members of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the 1st Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are hereby required to give at least one week's notice of election, assisted by 2 qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 1st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the thirty ninth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

BOSLER & Co.

Front Street, between Market & Wood Streets, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE just received from *Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store,* New York, a fresh supply of the following

GENUINE MEDICINES.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers is recommended

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is very mild, so as to be used by persons in all situations, and of every age.

They are well adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions, to restore the appetite, to produce a free perspiration, and thus prevent Colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a Cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within years past, cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This Medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age & constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or an infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain, cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul, and and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders. The Lozenges are efficacious in taking off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasian.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will prevent "the vomiting and purging of children"—a disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is also the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a vast number when in advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance and a mild taste.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MURTARD,

A safe & effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains and relaxations, numbers and weakness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting the feet wet.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and the foulness, which if suffered to occumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution the inmoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication and destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the whooping cough.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

LEE'S OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

LEE'S INFALLIBLE

AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN

CORN PLAISTER.

☞ *The above Genuine Medicines, are Sold ONLY, by*

BOSLER AND Co.

Who are are appointed sole agents for

PITTSBURGH.

☞At the place of Sale, Pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above Medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of the advertisement. tfq

Ju 25,ly 1814

ARMY BLANKS,

Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice at this office.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

Travellers Rest.

MAYSVILLE or LIMESTONE, (Ken.)

December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER

tfpcwp

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

TWO hundred bales N. Orleans cotton,

TWENTY Faggots English Crowley steel, warranted,

2 Tons Swedish blister do do
100 Faggots Truman's crowley, do
3 Tons American blister do
100 Bbls New Orleans sugar
10 Tons Logwood
20 Tubs German steel
300 Boxes Geneva window glass
1000 lbs Refined Salt petre
5000 lbs Crude do do
50 Dozen spades and shovels.

ROBINSON & BARBER,

Wood strt. Corner Water & Front strs.

April 8, 1814. tfq

BRIGHTON IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

THIS elegant establishment consists of a *Furnace, Forge, Grist* and *Saw Mill,* together with extensive Coal, Store and Dwelling Houses, situate at the middle falls of Big Beaver creek, one mile from navigable water, 3 miles from the Ohio, 3 miles from the town of Beaver, and 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The Grist and Saw Mill are now usefully employed, and can be made very productive at a small expence. The Furnace and Forge are equal to any in the western country. The scite for water works comprises advantages equal if not superior to any on the Brandywine. The adjacent country abounds with ore, fuel and provisions, and the facility of transportation by water from the works to every part of the western country promises a sure and steady market for all its productions. The works are well supplied with first rate forge and furnace hands. The forge is now in operation, and the usual number of hands and teams are constantly employed in providing stock for a new blast, which it is intended shall take place about the 1st of March next, whether sold or not. The casting house is spacious and well suplied with flasks, patterns, and other requisite articles.—Possession can be given either before or after the first of March, as may be agreed upon, a fair price being given for the stock on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land on the east side of the creek, opposite the Iron Works, affording a scite for water works equal to any on the creek, on which is erected a Grist Mill and two Dwelling Houses, and a small Farm opened.—The whole of this property will be sold together or separate as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms made easy.

Apply to OLIVER ORMSBY, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton, 25th January, 1814.

tfq

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, all that valuable property at the corner of Wood & Fourth streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by R. & J. Patterson, booksellers. The buildings are commodious for a private family, and the situation for business, excelled by few in the place.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Wm: M'Cullough's tavern, or to DAVID EVANS, Liberty street.

M. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 17 tfq

Doctor CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY

Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a

GENERAL MEDICINE,

IN THIS COUNTRY,

NOW prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm,* who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by abusing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains,* wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisy,* promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver,* no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup,* and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.

February 1814.

tfq

BRASS FOUNDERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Takes the liberty toinform his friends & the public in general, that having procured some of the most experienced workmen from the city of Baltimore and having entered largely in the

BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS

HE flatters himself, to be able to furnish any castings of Copper or Brass upon as good terms as they can be obtained either in Baltimore or Philadelphia—such as

Andirons of the newest fashions.
Candlesticks, Carpet Rods,
Still Cocks, Rivets,
Salder, Clock Castings,
Bells of any description,
And all kinds of Castings of Machinery,
All kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Upon as good terms as they can be had in the place. A very handsome assortment of TIN WARES—on hand, a few large STILLS, of the best quality, at one dollar per gallon. Coppersmiths, Merchants, and others, who will favor him with their orders, for any thing in the above branches, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The highest price in Cash, will be given for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1814. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum.

April 6, 1814.

tfq

FOR SALE,

A House in Wood-street

CORNER OF

SECOND STREET.

Enquire of

SPEAKMAN, SAY & CO.

Druggists, Market street.

July 13

tfq

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

HAVING established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

n Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of* DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, *&c. for* CASH, PRODUCE, *or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

THE STEAM ENGINE

FOUNDERY,

ON FRONT STREET,

BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions, but particularly in a mechanical line, viz: *—All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil-Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813

tfq

HARD-WARE STORE,

JUST OPENED,

Second door from Fourth street on the *West side of Market street,*

WHERE THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

And intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Foreign and Domestick

Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery &c.

Amongst which are:

KNIVES and Forks; Pen knives; Razors and Scissors; best German oil flints; socket Shovels and Spades; Cradling, Corn and Grass scythes; Box Coffee mills; English, German and American steel; Iron and Brass wire; Iron knitting pins; Glue; Windsor soap;—A handsome assortment of plated bitts; Stirrup irons, and Bridle fronts; Straining girth and boot webbing.

—ALSO—

A few Boxes of superior quality

COTTON CARDS,

Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms

B. DARLINGTON.

April 1, 1814 tfq

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

South end of Market Street---Pitts- BURGH,

HAS just received a new assortment of Superfine Broad Cloaths,
Sassimers and Cassinetts,
Superfine assorted Vesting,
A general assortment of Military trimmings, such as Gold and Silver Epaulets.
Gold and Silver Lace,
do do Cord,
do do Stars,
Infantry Buttons, large and small,
Artillery, do do do
Rifle, do do do

☞ N. B. *An Apprentice wanted* *the above place.*

Sept. 7, 1814.

tfq